



DONALD RUMSFELD'S SURPRISING UFO CONNECTION

from Sher, via Rense.com

I have a small collection of vintage books on the UFO phenomenon—including *Aliens in the Skies: The New UFO Battle of the Scientists*, by John G. Fuller. Published in 1969, it discusses the House Committee on Science and Astronautics which invited six prominent scientists (including Hynek and Sagan) to testify before a special UFO hearing on July 29, 1968. Anyway, I haven't read it through, but I was looking at it when the name "Rumsfeld" popped out at me...

I tried to find out if it could be the Donald Rumsfeld who participated in those hearings (only referenced as Mr Rumsfeld). If so, who ever thought he was involved in this historic and very, very detailed hearing into the reality of UFOs?

So, I did a search of his bio but found nothing in his official bio that showed he had served on the Committee. But he was in DC during that time—as a Congressman from Illinois. I then searched for the UFO Committee report and I found the amazing quote posted at the end of this email.

By Jove, Donald Rumsfeld was on that UFO hearing committee and even introduced Hynek. Who knew?

Just a curious fact I thought you might be interested in. Curiouser and curiouser...

Best, Sher

The quote (from <http://ncas.sawco.com/ufo-symposium/intro.html>):

Chairman [George] Miller: I want to join in welcoming you here. I want to point out that your presence here is not a challenge to the work that is being done by the Air Force, a particular agency that has to deal with this subject.

Unfortunately, there are those who are highly critical of the Air Force, saying that the Air Force has not approached this problem properly. I want you to know that we are in no way trying to go into the field that is theirs by law, and thus we are not critical of what the Air Force is doing. We should look at the problem from every angle, and we are here in that respect. I just want to point out we are not here to criticize the actions of the Air Force. Thank you.

Mr [J. Edward] Roush: I think it is only appropriate that Dr Hynek be introduced by our colleague, Mr Rumsfeld.

Mr [Donald] Rumsfeld: Thank you, Mr Chairman. It is

a pleasure to welcome all the members of this distinguished panel, and particularly to welcome Dr Allen Hynek, who is a son of Illinois and presently serves in the Department of Astronomy and [as] Director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center.

Dr Hynek is a member of a number of scientific societies, and has served in the Government service as well as in the academic community. As his Congressman I am delighted he has been invited to appear on this panel, and we certainly look forward to his comments.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

(Source: Rense.com, 10 May 2004, <http://www.rense.com/general52/rum.htm>)



"Tell the boss there's been a mix-up with the special delivery from Area 51. Osama's still back there..."

MYSTERIOUS TOWERS IN CHINA AND TIBET

Martine Darragon fell under the spell of an elusive phenomenon scattered across the foothills of the Himalayas. Old stone towers, some vaguely star-shaped and some more than 100 feet tall, became a near obsession for Darragon as she found their origin to be a mystery.

Darragon told *Smithsonian Magazine's* Richard Stone that when she asked local residents about the towers—Who built them? When? Why?—nobody seemed to have a clue. What she had stumbled on was rare indeed: a riddle in plain sight.

Over five years, she journeyed nine times to western China, where she saw nearly 200 of the towers in Sichuan Province and Tibet. She photographed and measured them, climbed into them when possible and carved off bits of wooden beams for analysis. Local monks told her they'd found no mention of the structures in centuries-old monastery documents. Still, she did find a few references to the towers in some Chinese annals and in the diaries of 19th-century Western travellers to the region.

From 2000 to 2003, Darragon shipped pieces of wood from 32 towers to a laboratory in Miami for radiocarbon dating. Most of the wood samples she had tested are several hundred years old, and the towers from which they came are presumably the same age. But one structure in Kongpo, Tibet, proved much older. It was likely built 1,000 to 1,200 years ago. The dating method isn't definitive and it's possible that the wood used by some tower builders was already very old, in which case the structures may be younger.

Local ignorance of the towers' original purpose may be traced to the area's history and geography. A millennium ago, the place was dominated by mountain tribes that over the centuries have maintained isolation. "People in one valley usually cannot understand what is said in the next valley," Darragon told Stone. She wonders if knowledge of the towers that was once passed down orally may have been lost as dialects evolved or disappeared.

Darragon is especially intrigued by the more than 40 roughly star-shaped towers she encountered. Some have eight points, others 12, but both configurations are rare. Darragon speculates that the star shape

makes the Chinese structures less susceptible to tremors. "All the people I asked in the villages said the towers resist earthquakes," Darragon said.

The question remains: Why were they built? One idea is that they served a religious function, perhaps representing the *dmu* cord that, according to Tibetan legend, is said to connect Heaven and Earth.

Alternatively, some scholars suggest the structures were watchtowers or forts. "The towers were built for defence," said Marielle Prins, a linguist with the Southwest Institute for Nationalities in Chengdu, China. "Most of them are from the Jinchuan Wars."

Eric Mortensen, a Tibet scholar at National Taiwan University, said the structures were "likely used as signal towers". He bases that conclusion on their locations, which generally provide a line of sight from one to another.

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But some scholars suggest that the towers are not so mysterious after all. "If there's any mystery surrounding them, it's no doubt partly a product of Western mythology around anything Tibetan and the fact that until recently the Chinese forbade access to the region," said Alex Gardner, a Buddhism specialist at the University of Michigan. "I don't see how they could be called 'unknown' when they are visible for miles, and the region is crisscrossed with trading routes and now automobile roads."

Meanwhile, the mysteries of the towers continue to rattle Darragon's mind, and her sleuthing will continue. The self-described free spirit has purchased a home in a valley in the Kham region of China, settling down next door to a tower.

(Source: *Concord Monitor Online*, 22 March 2004, <http://www.concordmonitor.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20040322/REPOSITORY/403220376/1013/NEWS03>)

ANCIENT ELECTRICAL DEVICE UNEARTHED IN BULGARIA

by Stiliyan Yanchev © 2004

In the summer of 2003, during archaeological excavations of a proto-Neolithic settlement situated in the northwest Black Sea littoral area on Bulgarian territory, I spotted a very interesting and puzzling find.

While clearing out the destroyed remains of a burnt-down dwelling place of that epoch, under my brush appeared a small cylindrical object.

At the first moment I was neither disturbed nor puzzled. I got my camera and took the necessary pictures *in situ*.

The next moment... Oh my God! My breath stopped at the sight of the find that I was holding in my hands. It was almost absurd, incredible, perplexing!

A 7,000-year-old graphite cylinder

It was in a cultural layer dated 4800–4600 BC (calibrated dates), at a depth of 0.68 metres below the contemporary ground level near a stone wall of a dwelling place, that I found this object—a graphite cylinder with a round opening in the middle which passes through the whole length.

The perfectly worked cylinder is 4.3 centimetres long, 1.7 cm in diameter and 0.6 cm in diameter at the opening.

But the most impressive discovery was that on the cylinder's surface, along all its length, there can clearly be seen traces of laps: about 24 to 26 coils with a 1-millimetre width of the trace.

At both ends of the solid, the traces of the coiled wire are most distinct and give the impression that they have been slightly smelted by some sort of energy having passed through.

I was speechless, astonished and inwardly happy. I was holding in my hands something very interesting, exciting, somewhat disturbing, but unique! What is it? Who made it?

From my long working experience, I knew that graphite was used in some cases for the decoration of pottery, as a background or ornamentation, and its properties were known as early as the fifth millennium BC.

The use of graphite with its spectacular, metallic glimmer, combined with the ornamentation of the pottery, probably represented some charged meaning

THE TWILIGHT ZONE

concerning the relationship between man and Heaven.

But why should an ancient master-potter make a perfect cylinder with a round opening in the middle for the available graphite material, if he needed this graphite in the form of dust to brush onto pot surfaces as beautiful geometric figures so as to obtain the contrast between the red background of the pottery and the metallic reflections of the graphite?

Results of laboratory tests

For hours on end, I carefully considered and studied the find. I did not believe my eyes, but the material presence of the graphite cylinder sobered me. What is it? An element of an ancient battery? An accumulator? An electrode? Or something more terrifying, which I dared not think about?



Is it possible that man knew about electricity 7,000 years ago? And if he knew it, how did he obtain that knowledge? Who taught him? I asked myriad questions and they remained hanging in the air, without a reply.

I conducted laboratory studies and found that the cylinder's surface resistance was 300 ohms, while inside the opening it was 3–5 ohms. That meant that the graphite surface was mixed with some insulator. Therefore we can suppose that the graphite cylinder was an element of some device or an appliance for the production of electricity or some other sort of more powerful energy.

Speculation on the findings

Is all this possible? Is it true? How did "my people" (as I call the ancient inhabitants of the dwelling place I've been studying for years), whose tools were made of flint, stone and bone, obtain knowledge of electricity? And what was that appliance? What did it look like? What was its real purpose?

It is probable that

on a gold axis 6 mm in diameter, several elements of this kind were strung in such a way as to obtain greater power from the energy. On the surface of each cylinder was coiled a gold thread of 1 mm in diameter and an approximate length of 1.30 m for each row of coils on a cylinder. I assume that several elements were arranged one over another, because the traces of the coils at both ends of the cylinder are somewhat slanted with reference to the axes, and this suggests a transition to an adjacent cylinder.

So how many were there? What was the energy's force and power in order to leave traces? In how many lines were the laps arranged in order to render the appliance efficient? These are important questions.

Continuing this train of thought, I cannot help ask by what knowledge, engineering and technology had ancient man, with his primitive tools, achieved such perfection and precision in processing gold. Such skills and possibilities are challenges even today, despite the 7,000 years of evolution!

The next studies and analyses I hope will give a clearer reply to the questions posed.

(Source: Email from Stiliyan Yanchev, 30 July 2004, stilcoliny@yahoo.com)

